

Egypt Formally Accepts Offer to Rejoin Ranks Of Islamic Conference

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt on Monday accepted an invitation to rejoin the 42-nation Islamic Conference Organization from which it was expelled nearly five years ago, moving it toward possible reintegration into the Arab League as well.

President Hosni Mubarak, receiving a four-man Islamic delegation led by Guinea's president, Ahmed Sékou Touré, was formally told of the conference's offer in Morocco 11 days ago to readmit Egypt. Mr. Mubarak later told reporters, "Of course we accepted the invitation."

Mr. Touré, after two hours of talks with Mr. Mubarak at Kubbeh Palace, said the Islamic world was entering what he called a new phase in its activities, namely of "rebuilding the unity of action of all members." He said this explained the Islamic Conference Organization's decision to reenter Egypt into its fold.

"The reintegration of Egypt is not only a positive factor for Egypt but for all Moslem peoples," he remarked, noting the economic, political and demographic impor-

Kohl, Wörner Discuss Case

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him, an event that might be delayed until the spring.

An aide to the chancellor said that Mr. Kohl would resist pressure for a cabinet reshuffle but would reach a decision on whether to dismiss Mr. Wörner before the end of the week.

The resentment that the investigation of General Kiessling has created within the armed forces was underscored by an unusual protest letter signed by 25 retired generals.

The generals declared it "unacceptable" that in the investigation "evidently more credibility was given to persons from a doubtful milieu," an allusion to a handful of homosexuals, "than to a proven man."

When Mr. Wörner confronted General Kiessling with the accusations of homosexuality, and suggested that this made him a security risk, the officer gave his "word of honor" that the charges were untrue.

A number of politicians have noted that the minister's apparent spurning of the general's word of honor has caused considerable indignation among many of the deeply conservative voters who support Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Druze Attack U.S. Positions; Marine Killed

3 Americans Wounded; 2 Lebanese Soldiers Die

United Press International

BEIRUT — A U.S. marine was killed and three were wounded Monday in an assault by Syrian-backed Druze Moslem militiamen.

The U.S. forces retaliated with fire from tanks, mortars and machine guns.

A Marine spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said a marine, who was not identified, died before he could be taken to the USS Guam, a helicopter carrier, for surgery.

Another marine was seriously wounded during a mortar and rocket barrage on U.S. and Lebanese Army positions in the afternoon, Major Brooks said.

Moroccan officials said earlier that the offer to readmit Egypt into the Islamic Conference depended on its acceptance of the "principles, rules and decisions" of the organization. One of the latter includes a sharp denunciation of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords and Egypt's signing of a peace treaty with Israel, both of which Egypt is still firmly committed to.

Two Lebanese soldiers also were killed and three wounded in the fighting, which spread from the Marine base to the southern suburbs and Christian neighborhoods in East Beirut. Shelling forced closure of the Beirut airport.

Christian Phalange radio said 20 civilians were wounded and a spokesman for the Shiite Amal militia said 40 more were wounded in shelling of the Moslem neighborhood of Hay el Saloun by the Marines, the Lebanese Army and Christian militias.

The fighting broke out as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, met with Syrian officials in Damascus in an attempt to halt fighting.

Democrats Seek Withdrawal

Democratic congressional leaders Monday urged Mr. Reagan to take whatever steps were necessary to remove the U.S. Marines from Lebanon, *United Press International* reported from Washington.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said: "If I had my way, I'd get them out soon, right away."

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate minority leader, said the Democrats "urge the president in the strongest possible terms to begin the process — diplomatically and in consort with our partners in the multinational force — necessary to get our troops off the ground in Lebanon."

The Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, met Monday with his Lebanese counterpart, Elias Salem.

According to the Foreign Ministry in Rome, Mr. Andreotti told Mr. Salem that there must be "decisive steps" toward national reconciliation in Lebanon.



United Press International
Poles at a Warsaw supermarket Monday as newly increased food prices went into effect.

Warsaw Increases Some Food Prices Despite Protests of Official Unions

Reuters

WARSAW — The government raised prices on some foods by an average of 10 percent on Monday despite protests from official trade unions and leaders of the banned Solidarity labor movement.

The authorities originally wanted to increase prices by an average of 15 percent, but they said they revised their proposals after consultation with the public revealed widespread opposition.

Leaders of the new unions, which replaced Solidarity, have condemned the increases as too substantial in scope and said they would oppose similar measures in the future.

Solidarity's underground provisional coordinating commission released a bulletin last week that de-

nounced the consultations as a fraud and accused the government of systematically aiming to reduce living standards.

The Roman Catholic Church has joined the chorus of criticism, although more discreetly.

Prices for rationed pork chops rose Monday by 23 percent to the equivalent of \$4.70 a kilogram (\$2.13 a pound). The price of ham rose 41 percent to the equivalent of \$7.80 a kilogram. Poles earn an average of \$140 to \$150 a month.

Unrationed items that cost more now include bread, milk and most cheeses, but the government said it abandoned planned increases on cottage cheese, cooking oil, margarine and low-grade beef because of the public opposition.

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A Kalamazoo County circuit judge, Robert L. Borsos, ordered Mr. Gauntlet to take Depo-Provera during five years of probation, to spend a year in the county jail and to pay \$25,000 in court costs.

Mr. Gauntlet pleaded no contest July 12 to one count of first-degree criminal sexual conduct. The charge stemmed from two incidents in 1981 involving his stepdaughter, now 14.

Depo-Provera has been banned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a female contraceptive, but is used to treat certain types of

cancer. It is still prescribed as a contraceptive in some countries. U.S. literature says its side effects in men include fatigue, loss of scalp hair, itching and symptoms resembling menopause.

The drug suppresses the male hormone testosterone. It has been used voluntarily by sex offenders for 15 years, experimentally.

In the past year, several judges have handed down unusually short or probated sentences to be served while the offender takes the drug. Prosecutors and others say the practice sets a dangerous precedent and they question its effectiveness.

Judge Borsos released information Saturday to the Kalamazoo Gazette newspaper that he had been given to Mr. Gauntlet, his lawyer and the assistant county prosecutor. The material outlined the possible use of Depo-Provera, the judge said.

Last year it was disclosed that Circuit Judge John E. Fitzgerald planned to let Mr. Gauntlet avoid prison by donating \$2 million for a rape counseling center.

That proposal prompted objections from the girl's father, Judge Fitzgerald, and another circuit judge later disqualified themselves from the case.

In a letter to the Gazette, Judge Borsos said he gave Mr. Gauntlet the material on Depo-Provera "so that he could secure medical advice before Monday morning." He called the use of the drug "a much better answer than prison."

In return for the no-contest plea, prosecutors dismissed four charges involving the girl and her brother, now 12. Both children live with their father, who has sued to pay for psychiatric care for the children.

Reagan Aides Saw Little Chance for Line-Item Veto

United Press International

WASHINGTON — White House aides told President Ronald Reagan late last year that it is unlikely Congress would give him line-item veto power and such authority probably would not help cut federal deficits, a document showed Monday.

The specialized veto power, which Mr. Reagan requested in his State of the Union address, would allow the president to eliminate specific spending items from legislation without killing an entire bill. Now he must either accept the bill or veto the whole thing.

The White House background paper, prepared in December, says: "Despite numerous proposals over the last several decades, Congress has been reluctant to support an amendment giving the president line-item veto authority."

In the paper, aides suggested that Mr. Reagan ask for an increase in presidential power to rescind congressional appropriations instead. Under law, the president can rescind specific appropriations if both houses of Congress approve by a majority vote.

The background paper portrayed line-item veto authority as a remote possibility unlikely to have much impact on the current budget deficit. A constitutional amendment would be required to give the president line-item veto power. The paper cautioned that "a constitutional amendment would probably not be ratified for several years."

WORLD BRIEFS

Qadhafi Warns of Chad Escalation

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Libya's leader, Muammar Qadhafi, warned in an interview with a French radio network Monday that there could be a military escalation in Chad because of France's new defense line there. He said that Libya was studying a request to intervene in Chad on behalf of rebels led by Chad's former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

Colonel Qadhafi's warning came as it was announced in Paris that France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, would visit Chad on Wednesday and then go to Ethiopia and Libya. His visit will come a week after a French Jaguar fighter-bomber was shot down and the pilot killed in a clash with Libyan-backed rebels.

The ministry said the trip would allow Mr. Cheysson "to examine with the governments concerned means of speedily restoring peace to Chad." It said that he would report to President François Mitterrand on "such initiatives and measures which will allow that goal to be attained." Earlier Monday, the French Defense Ministry announced that the French chief of staff, General Jean-Louis Lajacaze, would visit Chad in the next few days. It was not immediately clear if his visit would coincide with Mr. Cheysson's trip.

Nonaligned Would 'Decolonize' News

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Information ministers of the nonaligned movement Monday called for a new world information and communications order that would "decolonize" the flow of international news.

A declaration issued at the end of a five-day meeting here called on members of the 101-nation grouping not to allow their media facilities to be used for what the ministers termed hostile propaganda from the industrial countries.

The ministers noted the pervasive hostile propaganda by the developed industrialized countries, especially through the electronic media, against nonaligned countries and the nonaligned movement as a whole, it said. Ministers from 57 states present have criticized what they see as the domination of world media by the major international news agencies based in the United States, Britain and France.

In a separate "Jakarta appeal" issued at the end of the conference, they also called on the world's media to stop putting out news detrimental to the interests of the nonaligned countries.

Reporter for Cuba Must Leave U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration has decided not to allow the only Cuban-employed journalist reporting on the United States to remain in the country, U.S. officials said Monday.

Robert Ruíz, a Canadian national, is based in New York and has worked under contract for Prensa Latina, the official Cuban news agency, for 18 months. He has told other reporters that he is preparing to leave the United States. There are two Cuban journalists based at the United Nations, who are allowed to write only about events directly connected with the United Nations.

A U.S. official said, "Ruiz is not being expelled, strictly speaking. He is just being told that he has to apply for a license to continue operating." The official said such an application would not be approved because Cuba has not permitted any U.S. news agencies to operate in Havana.

Kinnock to See Reagan on U.S. Visit

LONDON (AP) — Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party, will meet President Ronald Reagan next month on a week-long visit to the United States, his aides announced Monday.

Mr. Kinnock, who assumed leadership of the Labor Party in October, will meet Mr. Reagan on Feb. 14. He has also scheduled meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and leaders of the Democratic Party, the AFL-CIO and anti-nuclear groups during the visit Feb. 8-14. In New York, he will meet with the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Mr. Kinnock's Labor Party is pledged to give up Britain's nuclear weapons unilaterally and to close U.S. nuclear bases. Mr. Kinnock has made trips since his election to two Socialist-governed West European countries, France and Greece. The U.S. visit will be his first as opposition leader to an ally not governed by a leftist party.

China Orbits Communications Device

BEIJING (UPI) — China announced Monday it had launched an experimental satellite in a possible breakthrough in telecommunications and rocket technology.

The New China news agency said the satellite was launched Sunday and that "important results" had been achieved. No other details were given.

Western aviation and diplomatic sources said the device might be China's first permanently orbiting communications satellite or an experimental forerunner. China has developed a new three-stage launcher, which exceeds the firing power of current Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles, and this might have been used to put the satellite into orbit.

González Attends General's Funeral

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González on Monday attended the funeral of a retired Spanish Army shot and killed by suspected Basque guerrillas as police mounted a large-scale hunt for the killers.

Ministers, chiefs of staff of the armed forces and members of the diplomatic corps were also present at the service in Madrid's military headquarters for Lieutenant General Guillermo Quintana Lacasa, 67, who was slain outside his home Sunday. Mr. González delayed his departure for the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, where he is to speak Tuesday for an international conference on terrorism.

Road blocks set up around the capital caused long lines of traffic as police hunted for a commando of the Basque separatist group, ETA, which is believed to have carried out the attack. An anonymous caller telephoned a radio station in Madrid Sunday night to claim the killing on behalf of the Basque group.

Israeli Grenades Found Near Mosque

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Police investigating a plot to blow up Jerusalem's al-Aqsa Mosque found three more Israeli Army-issue grenades near the Islamic site Monday, a spokesman said.

The grenades were hidden in cloth sachets at the Lion's Gate entrance to the walled Old City, he added. Police linked the grenades to an apparent attempt to blow up al-Aqsa, one of Islam's holiest shrines, on Friday.

They said the weapons were from the same Israeli Army batch that has been used in about a dozen grenade attacks on Moslem and Christian shrines in the past two months. The newspaper Yedioth Achronot reported that the army was investigating whether soldiers or reservists had taken part in the foiled attack.

U.S. Admits Some A-Tests Concealed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday that the Reagan administration has returned to an earlier policy of announcing underground nuclear tests only when they are considered "significant."

Mr. Speakes said local officials make the decision on whether a test will be announced in advance, based on classified criteria about the test's importance and effects on the area around it. A White House official, speaking on the condition that he remain anonymous, said the decision to withhold announcement of some tests arose from "growing concern over site security, heightened by partially successful attempts by anti-nuclear groups to penetrate the test site."

The New York Times reported over the weekend, quoting government officials, that the Reagan administration had reversed the full-disclosure policy on testing adopted by the United States in 1975, announcing only 14 tests last year compared with 16 tests in 1981 despite the fact that the budget for tests has gone from \$201 million in fiscal year 1981 to \$388 million for the current fiscal year.

For the Record

In Kuwait, one of 62 people injured in the bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy Dec. 12, died Monday, raising the death toll from the bombings to five. (AP)

Tanzania's ruling Revolutionary Party has appointed an interim president of Zanzibar, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, to replace Aboud Jumbe, who resigned Sunday. Tanzanian radio reported Monday. The island of Zanzibar and Tanganyika merged in 1964 to form Tanzania. (Reuters)

The Times of London and union leaders will hold talks Tuesday in an effort to end a strike that has halted publication of the daily and The Sunday Times for four days, a union official announced Monday. (AP)

In Düsseldorf, West Germany, about 100 anti-missile protesters blocked the entrance to a Bundeswehr administrative headquarters Monday and 45 were arrested, police said. The blockade was part of a nationwide action called Resistance Day to mark the 51st anniversary of the accession of Hitler to power. (UPI)

After a second heart transplant, Cecil Ashman, 48, died Monday in Cambridge, England, authorities said. He died the day after the second transplant and 10 days after the first. (AP)

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Andrei A. Grusky, the Soviet foreign minister, began talks on energy matters in Bucharest Monday. Soviet and Romanian officials said before Mr. Grusky's arrival that Moscow had agreed to barter Soviet oil to Romania instead of selling it for convertible currency. (AP)

New Problems Threaten U.S. Nuclear Industry

Tougher Government Licensing, Stagnant Power Demand Cited

By Milton Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. nuclear power industry is in trouble again, reeling under a barrage of blows to its perceived ability to build and operate the reactors that generate 12 percent of the country's electricity.

In the last two weeks, a nearly completed \$3.3-billion plant in Illinois, Byron, was denied an operating license on safety grounds, the first time this has happened. A second nearly completed \$1.7-billion plant in Ohio was deemed so flawed that its owners proposed converting it to a coal plant.

Two other plants in Indiana, Marvel Hill, in which \$2.5 billion had been invested, were abandoned in despair by a nearly bankrupt utility. A temporarily shut-down \$1-billion nuclear plant in Alabama, Browns Ferry, laid off 400 workers because of "numerous violations" of government rules.

Beyond the cost to the utilities, their shareholders and eventually, in many cases, to their customers, the slowdown in the industry almost certainly will mean that many of the 48 nuclear power plants still under construction will not be completed.

With little increase in demand for power in the United States the past few years, partly because of the recession, utilities have no trouble meeting their customers' needs. But some experts say the combination of the cancellations and a resurgence in demand for electricity could make power shortages once again a feature of life for many Americans in the 1990s.

The nuclear industry's woes are good news for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Many of the abandoned units would have replaced aging oil-fired plants that use almost half the amount of crude oil the United States imports daily.

Only a month ago, the U.S. nuclear industry optimistically was looking to its best year since the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, the worst in civilian atomic power history.

Industry officials talked hopefully of 14 new power plants receiving licenses in 1984, equalling the single-year record, joining the 79 already in operation.

The shadow on the industry, government and industry sources agree, has been cast by a number of "problem plants," whose owners have found it difficult to adjust to the tougher licensing climate that has emerged since the Three Mile Island accident.

"To some extent, it's a matter of coincidence that all of these are hitting the headlines at once," said Victor Gilinsky, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. "But there are a lot of troubled projects, and a number of them presumably still will go under."

While more than 57 atomic power plants planned before the Three Mile Island accident subsequently were canceled, a number of utilities, including many with little nuclear experience, continued forging ahead building reactors despite the blizzard of new regulations.

"I think our major problems are with the smaller utilities who didn't have an appreciation for what they are getting into and didn't develop within their organizations a spirit of getting the thing built properly," said the NRC chairman, Nuzio J. Palladino.

One reason for this, said Mr. Gilinsky, who was appointed to the commission in 1975 by President Gerald R. Ford, is the only remaining commissioner to predate the Reagan administration, was that "enforcement of rules during construction was very lax" before the Three Mile Island accident.

"Utilities were getting away with quite a lot and others thought they could get away with more," Mr. Gilinsky said. "Now, ironically with four Reagan appointees on the commission, the chickens have come home to roost."

Mr. Palladino, who was looked to by the nuclear industry to carry

on Mr. Reagan's promise to help make it easier to build atomic power plants, found himself in the unexpected position in November 1981 of warning utilities that quality control at construction sites appeared to be a major problem.

"At that time, there were about a half-dozen plants that seemed to be sleeping in their problems," Mr. Palladino said.

Mr. Palladino said it was "unfortunate" that plants like Zimmer, the \$1.7-billion facility located outside Cincinnati that faces possible conversion into a coal-fired unit at a cost of additional hundreds of millions of dollars, got to a point where their builders felt they could not meet NRC requirements.

"Nevertheless, we felt that our requirements had to be met so these plants could be judged to be safe and the public health and safety would be protected," Mr. Palladino said.

As the problems at these plants festered and construction timelines began to be reckoned in terms of decades, the cost of the projects increased as much as tenfold, fueled by double-digit inflation and 20-percent prime interest rates.

The threat these multibillion-dollar overruns could pose to utilities, whose securities were once viewed by Wall Street as the safest of risks, was brought home with a crash when Washington Public Power Supply System partially defaulted on bonds issued for a program to build five reactors.

"It is increasingly evident that the industry itself is largely to blame for its dismal history and dark future," said Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat who is a leading critic of the nuclear industry. "I say, let nuclear power meet its maker in the marketplace."

But despite its current woes, industry officials insist nuclear power has a future and that, despite all the cost overruns, the atom still has an economic advantage over its archrival, coal, in most parts of the country.

"I think nuclear needs to be a part of our country's energy mix," Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel said.

But out of a single new atomic power plant has been ordered since 1978, and Mr. Gilinsky said he thinks the future of nuclear power will depend on whether the fuel is used to straighten out the problems of the past.

"We're still cleaning up the problems of the past and we'd better get them sorted out before we think of going any further," Mr. Gilinsky said.

Americans Spent A Record Time Glued to Tube

United Press International

NEW YORK — The average American household spent a record seven hours and two minutes a day watching television last year, according to the Television Bureau of Advertising.

The 1982 high, also a record, was six hours and 48 minutes.

The bureau, a sales and marketing organization, said daily household viewing for the year ended with another record — December viewing reached seven hours and 37 minutes.

In the early 1950s, when television was relatively new, the average time spent by a U.S. household watching television was four and a half hours. In 1956, the level passed five hours for the first time and 15 years later the six-hour mark was surpassed.

The Television Bureau of Advertising, which seeks to promote advertising on television, comprises about 600 television stations, station representatives, networks, program producers and syndicators, and universities.

Austerity Is Paying Off in Iceland

The Associated Press

REYKJAVIK — Cutting wages, banning strikes and calling on Iceland's 238,000 people to pull together, the center-right government elected in May has cut the annual inflation rate from 84 percent in 1983 to a projected 13 percent for this year.

The support of the close-knit population made it easier for Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson's coalition to impose stern measures to bring down inflation. Among the measures was a ban on wage negotiations by organized labor.

The alternative, Icelanders were told, was soaring unemployment and national bankruptcy.

But now, with the ban on wage talk expiring Tuesday, people are anxiously watching the unions, fearful that the frustrations that accumulated during the months of austerity will bring on a new wage-price inflationary spiral.

The unions are not saying what they will do, and there is a general feeling that they will act with restraint.

When Prime Minister Hermannsson came to office, the inflation rate was running at over 150 percent. Icelanders saw their savings erode even though interest rates on normal savings accounts were as high as 40 percent. Because of soaring prices, people gave up saving.

The resulting spending spree meant that banks had no money to make loans because deposits were not being made. Shops raised prices every time shipments of imported goods arrived. The economic crisis eventually brought down the government of Mr. Hermannsson's predecessor, Gunnar Thoroddsen.

But as Mr. Hermannsson began implementing his tough measures, political opponents issued dire

warnings, claiming that the prime minister would "turn common families in Iceland bankrupt."

The short-term result was a steep fall in spending power and a tripling of the unemployment rate. But by October, Mr. Hermannsson was able to tell the Althing, or parliament, that "by imposing drastic measures we managed to avoid disaster. Results have already emerged and we have definitely written a new chapter in the history of the Icelandic economy."

The Althing supported the prime minister's economic stringencies, which he had imposed by decree. The Icelandic króna was devalued in May by 14.6 percent.

Between January and May last year, the króna had fallen by 63 percent against the U.S. dollar, to stand at 25.76 to \$1. It is now 29 to the dollar. The small drop since devaluation is considered an indication of the economy's newfound stability.

One key measure of Mr. Hermannsson's policy was to break the price-wage linkage through which salaried workers were automatically compensated every three months for inflation. Instead of allowing wage increases of up to 23 percent in June to cover inflation, the government held wage boosts to 8 percent. In October the increase was 4 percent.

While wages rose 49 percent in 1983, prices went up 71 percent. Unemployment rose to 2 percent, small by Western standards but triple the 1982 rate in Iceland.

Despite the economic squeeze, the government seems to be enjoying public support for its policies. An opinion poll conducted by a newspaper in November indicated that 53 percent of the population was confident that the government's measures would bring down inflation, while 34.7 percent disagreed.



Senator John Glenn of Ohio, a Democratic presidential candidate, tuned in to President Reagan's announcement.

United Press International

Praise and Scorn Greet Reagan Announcement

By Robert D. McFadden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's long-awaited announcement that he would run for a second term touched off celebrations Sunday night by his supporters, choruses of derision by opponents and promises of a tough campaign by Republicans and Democrats alike.

There were no surprises in the president's nationally televised, late-evening address, and reactions to it by other candidates, public officials and political experts ranged from equally predictable praise to partisan scorn for Mr. Reagan's leadership and re-election prospects.

"Four more years of Ronald Reagan will be a disaster for this country," Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, one of eight candidates

for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in Duquesne, Iowa, where he was campaigning.

Another Democratic contender, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, said in Atlanta, "There must be a call to conscience; we cannot afford four more years of children being elected."

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Reagan had "failed the character test" in the presidency.

The House speaker, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, one of Mr. Reagan's most outspoken critics, called on voters to defeat the president, saying that otherwise the nation faced "four more years of danger, four more years of pain."

"By escalating the arms race, by failing to negotiate peace, President Reagan has proven he is not up to this awesome task," he said.

"Americans need a leader who will

unite our people for the tough challenges that lie ahead. President Reagan has been a divider, not a uniter."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, who might have sought the Republican nomination had Mr. Reagan decided not to run, said in a statement: "He has clearly earned the right to finish the job he began over three years ago, and I pledge my wholehearted support for that effort."

Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party, said the Reagan candidacy "gives the American people a clear choice," and added:

"The American people will decide if they want four more years of mortgaging our future with dangerous deficits, ignoring our future by cutting education and research, imperiling our future with a cold war

foreign policy and clouding the future of women and minorities by repealing two decades of bipartisan progress toward equal justice."

Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., the Republican Party chairman, predicted a "close, tough election."

"But," he said, "with a record of success and a vision for the future, Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party will enjoy a great victory in November. Momentum is on our side. More importantly, the American public is on our side."

Even before the announcement that the Reagan-Bush team would seek re-election, more than 1,000 Republican campaign officials, Reagan supporters and members of the administration gathered in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, a few blocks from the White House, to celebrate the official start of the campaign.

March to Manila Airport Permitted; Panel Told Of Warning to Aquino

The Associated Press

MEYCAUAYAN, Philippines

— The military agreed Monday to withdraw riot troops so that followers of the slain opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., could resume a march to Manila's airport, where Mr. Aquino was assassinated.

Mr. Laurel said Mrs. Marcos told him on two occasions, referring to Mr. Aquino, "If he comes he's dead."

"She was quite categorical. My impression was that she meant what she said," Mr. Laurel added.

The government has denied charges that it was involved in the assassination. It says Mr. Aquino was killed by Rolando Galman, whom it identifies as a Communist agent. Mr. Galman was shot to death by military guards after Mr. Aquino was killed.

Meanwhile Monday, Mr. Marcos, addressing the opening session of the National Assembly, announced an economic program to boost production, ordered a 10-percent cut in spending by government ministries and offices, and blamed the Philippines' economic problems — widely believed to have been triggered largely by the Aquino killing — on the global recession.

Mr. Marcos has asked foreign creditors to reschedule some of the country's \$25-billion foreign debt and to grant it new loans.



AP/WIDEWORLD Senator Barry M. Goldwater

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES ECOWAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJET - INTELCOM 1 (PHASE B)

INVITATION TO TENDER

The executive secretariat of The Economic Community of West African States invites to international tender on 31st January, 1984 under its Regional Telecommunications Project Intelcom 1, Phase B. Facilities to be provided under this invitation to tender are to be financed by the European Investment Bank.

This invitation to tender is for the supply, installation and commission of equipment for two Microwave links consisting of the following:

Lot 1 - Kaolack (Senegal) - Banjul (Gambia) - Cacheu (Guinea-Bissau)

Lot 2 - Tambacounda (Senegal) - Mali (Guinea)

The invitation to tender is opened to at least contracting firms from the European Economic Community (EEC) and from the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) signatories of the second Lome convention.

Documents in English and French for Lot 1 and in French only for Lot 2 are available for inspection and may be obtained from the following addresses:

— ECOWAS EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
Department of Transport, Telecommunications and Energy
6, King George V Road
LAGOS - Nigeria
Telex: 22633 ECOWAS NG

— ECOWAS FUND
Avenue du 24 Janvier opposite Centre Culturel Français
LOMÉ - Togo
Telex: 5339 CEDEAO TO

— BRITISH TELCONSULT
55, Old Broad Street
LONDON EC2M 1RX
United Kingdom
Telex: 887523

The payment of U.S.\$500.00 for the tender documents which will be available from 7 February 1984 must be made by bank order in favour of Ecowas Fund.

Tender proposals in English and French should be sent to Ecowas Fund P.O. Box 2704, LOME - Togo to arrive at the latest by 4th June 1984 at 11:00 hours (local time) or delivered in person at the headquarters of the Ecowas Fund.

Disappearances Decrease in Salvador But Observers Debate Significance

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. diplomats, local government officials and human rights activists here say the number of people who have disappeared after being abducted in El Salvador has dropped in recent weeks. But there is disagreement over the significance of the development given the continuing problem with this and other forms of political terrorism.

There is also uncertainty about whether critical statements by the Reagan administration and the Salvadorans about the country's human rights situation are responsible for the recent change.

"It's really early to say whether what we've been doing lately has had any impact," an official at the U.S. Embassy said. "There's more of a consciousness that the thing should be stopped, but the big

question is how to put the genie back in the bottle. It's just out of control."

In El Salvador, military leaders have publicly condemned rightist terror, and the army has issued regulations forbidding torture, clandestine prisons and the practice of making arrests while dressed in civilian clothes.

Colonel Carlos Reynaldo López Nuñez, director of the national police, said the government wanted death squads to "disappear forever," and he announced that an official investigation of the squads was being planned.

But the political violence remains widespread, with the kidnapping of civilians by armed gangs still common if somewhat less frequent. According to the office of Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, there were 21 disappearances in December, as against 48 in September.

Human rights activists say they remain convinced that much political violence is carried out by soldiers and police officers. They express doubt that the United States, given its security relationship with the Salvadoran military, can take the necessary steps to curb abuses.

"President Reagan has spoken a lot about death squads lately, but there is also the terrible problem of many civilians in conflictive areas being killed by military forces," said a leading spokesman for the Roman Catholic archdiocese. "To clean things up would require a total change in the military structure, which is something that neither the government or even the Americans are ready to do."

Supporters of the government, including U.S. officials, said there had been signs of modest improvements. They noted that two Salvadoran officers implicated in death squads activity had been transferred abroad and that a third was under investigation.

The reactors are chiefly used for the training of nuclear engineers and for medical research.

Mr. Taylor told the regulatory commission, which licenses the university reactors, that he would be very concerned about the theft of even one kilogram of highly enriched uranium.

He said the presence of the uranium in universities with often lax security was "highly undesirable and dangerous" and that there was no justification on research grounds for the use of the fuel — which is enriched to 93 percent, known in the industry as "weapons-grade" uranium.

The physicist, Theodore B. Taylor, who was on the staff of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and sat on the official panel that looked into the accident at Three Mile Island, said the reactors should be required to use low-enriched uranium, which cannot be used for nuclear weapons.

The federal agency, at the instigation of one of its commissioners, Victor Gilinsky, is holding hearings on a possible rule to restrict the use of highly enriched uranium. Mr. Gilinsky, at a hearing Friday, urged that research reactors be barred from using such uranium as a way for the United States to set an example of its commitment to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. He also said that low-enriched

uranium would not affect the performance of the reactors.

The fuel at commercial power reactors is not sufficiently enriched to be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

The commission allows the University of Missouri at Columbia to

have the largest amount of highly enriched uranium, 45 kilograms,

roughly 100 pounds, and MIT is second at 29 kilograms.

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The administrator in charge of

the reactor at Manhattan College, Ronald S. Kane, wrote to the commission this month that the college opposed changing its reactor fuel unless the costs were assumed by the government.

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Kremlin Girds Soviet Sailors for 'Front Line of Psychological Warfare'

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Out on the seven seas, far from the homeland, 100,000 sailors of the Soviet Union's merchant marine and fishing fleets are said to be waging a mighty struggle.

Pearsonic storms and arctic ice are not the problem. Bucaneers and scurvy went out with the woodoo sailing ships. The peril facing Soviet sailors today, on the high seas and in foreign ports, according to recent accounts by the official state news media, is an onslaught of bourgeois propaganda.

"Ideological sabotage" lurks everywhere beyond the borders of the Soviet Union, the authorities warn in magazine articles and radio broadcasts aimed at the country's ships at sea. For those who venture out into that alien and chaotic world in the service of the homeland, high vigilance and political maturity are needed.

"It is not storms or typhoons that made the voyage so hard," Ivan Kalinichenko, party secretary for the Far East Shipping Line, said recently when the Soviet coast ship *Vladivostok* came home to the Pacific Coast port of Vladivostok after 10 months at sea.

Speaking on a New Year's Eve program broadcast by Radio Vladivostok, Mr. Kalinichenko said that "for almost a year, the vessel and its crew,

having entered the foreign world, found themselves in the front line" of psychological warfare "drenched by a downpour of false and specially cooked-up information that originates from 15 hostile radio stations."

Such sentiments reflect a broad new campaign, in a time of East-West tension, to seal the Soviet Union off more tightly from the intrusion of Western ideas and fashions, which are viewed as eroding patriotic and social ideals.

As part of the campaign, launched by the Communist Party's Central Committee last June, the official press has stepped up its condemnations of the Voice of America and other foreign radio stations while attacking such Western affectations as brand-name jeans, rock music and the percolation of English slang into Russian speech, as in *dzinski* for jeans and *diskoteka* for discotheque.

The campaign offers an insight into the deep suspicion with which Soviet authorities and a large segment of the Soviet population regard things foreign.

The admonitions also underscore a prominent peculiarity of the Soviet Union, a country where travel abroad is a privilege given by the state only to a tiny minority of the people, generally only those whose jobs require travel and who show themselves to be "politically mature."

Others do not come home at all.

A favorite spot for jumping ship, according to Western diplomats, is the Bosphorus, the narrow strait through Turkish territory connecting the

Communist ideology and are an exception. As a result, according to last month's issue of *Vympel* (Ensign), a magazine for the merchant navy, many young seamen "suffer from political naivete."

This, and bad taste, explains why "some of them who have been on voyages abroad resemble advertising boards, with emblems, flags and inscriptions in different languages on their clothing," the magazine said.

Many men in the Soviet merchant fleet use their travels to turn a profit. They pick up prized Western goods such as jeans, printed T-shirts, stereo tapes, records and even banned Western books, then sell them on the black market at home.

In one case recounted recently by the Soviet press, the crew of a fishing vessel sold off the ship's nets and much of its equipment in a Spanish port to buy jeans and whiskey.

"They bartered the honor of a great country for jeans and other brand-name trifles and even a glass or two of whiskey for themselves," the newspaper Socialist Industry commented.

Other sailors simply come home from months at sea with a broader perspective on the world and a new skepticism about official claims that life in the Soviet Union is better than anywhere else.

Others do not come home at all.

Speaking on a New Year's Eve program broadcast by Radio Vladivostok, Mr. Kalinichenko said that "for almost a year, the vessel and its crew,

Black Sea — a mostly Soviet lake — with the Aegean. The water is warm, the distance to shore is swimmable, and Turkey, unlike Finland, does not customarily return Soviet citizens who ask for political asylum.

At the same time, a major Soviet newspaper carried a cautionary article saying that runaway Soviet sailors end up living lives of misery in the West, disillusioned and homesick. The youth newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* cited the case of a young sailor who, it said, had stayed behind in the Greek port of Piraeus, and now lives as a tramp in the port, having "lost his mind from longing for the motherland."

The article, "On Alien Shores," warned: "A human being is like a tree. Cut the roots and it dies. The goods in pretty shop windows are not for everyone."

Although it was left unsaid, most Soviet readers would understand that the sailor, if he returned home, would face possible prosecution for having defected and would risk being shunned by friends and family.

If accounts in the official press are any indication, there is a long list of temptations facing the Soviet sailors who visit 400 foreign ports in 70 countries every year.

Far from the shelter of radio jammers at home, young seamen are subject to the siren song of rock

and religious music, and worse in the official view, Western music tends to be followed by Western news and discussion programs that may "sow confusion" in young minds.

Foreign ports, moreover, are said to team with religious missionaries bent on subverting young men and women with promises of the hereafter. A special radio program broadcast recently for Soviet fishermen and sailors from the eastern Arctic Ocean to the Indian Ocean warned them to be on guard against "traitors and anti-Soviets, blasphemous calling Soviet citizens their compatriots, trying to instill in them the illusion of a kingdom beyond the grave in exchange for renouncing Soviety."

Foreign sailors who stop at Soviet ports are also a source of political contamination, bringing a "whole arsenal" of ideological weapons, a captain of the border guards said on Radio Moscow this month. These included chewing gum, cigarette lighters and posters, which, he said, foreign sailors sometimes press on border guards as gifts.

"Is it not possible that they do this from pure goodness of heart?" a Radio Moscow interviewer asked.

"Capitalists do not do such things," the captain replied. "Besides their offers of lighters and coffee, they try to impose on us their ideology, which is hostile to the socialist way of life."

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France's Simone Veil Engineers a Comeback

By John Morrison
Reuters

PARIS — Simone Veil has returned to the center of the French political stage with an impressive display of professional arm-twisting.

Mrs. Veil, 56, is now certain to head the list of opposition candidates in voting June 17 for the European Parliament. As France has no national elections until 1986, the June vote is seen by all sides as an important mid-term referendum on three years of leftist government under President François Mitterrand.

Mrs. Veil has been one of France's most popular politicians for a decade. A French magazine once called her "a blend of Michel Morgan and Golda Meir," combining the charisma of one of France's favorite film stars with the toughness of the former Israeli prime minister.

She was sent to Auschwitz in 1944, an experience that left her with a number tattooed on her arm and a passionate belief in European unity.

Mrs. Veil was an unknown lawyer with no political experience when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made her health minister in 1974. But she won wide respect and popularity in a tough battle to liberalize France's abortion laws.

In 1979, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing selected her to lead the centrist ticket in the first direct election to the European Parliament. She scored a resounding success and became president of the Parliament for a 30-month term.

Since then she has had no seat in the National Assembly and no official party position. But she has deftly used her vote-catching potential to make the kind of comeback that has eluded Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

With the active support of Paris's mayor, Jacques Chirac, leader of the neo-Gaullist party, Mrs. Veil has forced her colleagues in the centrist grouping known as the Union for French Democracy to fight the June election a single opposition ticket under her leadership.

Almost all the leaders of the Union for French Democracy, which is a federation of small centrist parties that was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's political base when he was president, wanted to fight the European election on a separate ticket from Mr. Chirac's rightist Rally for the Republic.

But Mrs. Veil said she would run only at the head of a joint list, and she got her way. Her trump card was a private poll showing that the nominal leader of the Union for French Democracy, Jean Lecanuet, would win only 4 percent heading a one-party ticket.

The weekly news magazine *Le Point* said Mrs. Veil had carried on a coup that had blown apart the Union for French Democracy and raised questions about its survival as an independent force.

In the last European election, in 1979, Mrs. Veil's group topped the poll with 26 percent. Mr. Chirac's party came in fourth, with 16 percent, behind the Socialists and Communists, a fact that convinced him that his party would have more to gain from sharing a ticket with Mrs. Veil than from opposing her.

Mrs. Veil's liberal image should win her support among center-left voters disillusioned with the Socialist-led government, but political commentators say there is a risk that rightist supporters of the Rally for the Republic may vote for the anti-immigrant National Front Party.

The Socialists, after some hesita-

tion, have picked the party's first secretary, Lionel Jospin, to lead their ticket June 17. Mr. Jospin, a protégé of Mr. Mitterrand and an impressive speaker popular among the Socialist rank and file, but political analysts say his appeal to floating voters is limited.

Reluctant to head the ticket himself, Mr. Jospin tried to persuade Finance Minister Jacques Delors or Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard to take on the task. But political sources said Mr. Mitterrand did not want either man leaving the government and forcing a cabinet reshuffle at an inconvenient time.

The Communists, who have four ministers in the cabinet, have not chosen a leading candidate. Recent polls suggest they may win 12 percent to 15 percent of the vote, though they polled more than 20 percent in the 1979 election.

The decline in the Communist Party's popularity seems unlikely

Renault Reported Stung In Cars-for-Coffee Swap

United Press International

PARIS — Renault, France's state-owned automaker, in 1975 lost nearly 600 million francs (\$120 million) at the exchange rate then when it tried to process coffee in a scheme of cars for coffee purchases with coffee beans.

The next year, Renault commissioned Maxime Hildebrand, a businessman, to set up two plants to dry-freeze and process the coffee, the magazine said.

Mr. Hildebrand claimed to have a new dry-freezing process, but after three years of tests the process was found to be unworkable and Renault coded the operation.

In a statement issued after publication of the report, Renault said it decided to pull out because of a turn in the coffee market. It justified the investment as "comparable with industrial and commercial risks."

Renault did not dispute *Le Point's* report that 578 million francs were lost in the deal, and it



Simone Veil

said its books were now being studied by government auditors.

The Renault loss has surfaced a few weeks after disclosures that Elf-Aquitaine, the state-owned oil conglomerate, lost \$100 million in a scheme to invent a device that could find underground deposits of minerals from the air.

Seeking to penetrate Third World markets, Renault agreed in 1974 to let the government of Colombia pay for car purchases with coffee beans.

Quoting police, the domestic news agency said Mr. Shaiza, 60, was shot in the chest at close range at his home in the state capital of Imphal. The two assassins fled on a motorcycle. The cause of the killing was not immediately known, the police said. Mr. Shaiza headed the state government from 1978 to 1981. He was a leader of the local Manipur People's Party.

The lack of rain cut into the already short growing season by one to three months. In some northern parts of Borno, the report said, the season was wiped out completely.

The result was crop losses estimated at more than five million tons, half of the usual production of such staples as millet, sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts, corn and rice in five northern states. The losses ranged from 35 percent in Plateau state to 70 percent in Borno, with a cost amounting to more than \$2 billion. The drought has affected the food supply of an estimated 20 million rural inhabitants.

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Yearlong Drought Compounds Nigeria's Woes

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BABBON-SARA, Nigeria

Each week, the boys who draw water from the well on the outskirts of this farming village of several thousand should move their ropes a little farther. The water they pull up more than 100 feet (30.4 meters) in leather pouches is a little darker and more sandy. The villagers, who have no choice, drink it more reluctantly.

This is one of the ways the farmers measure the drought that has gripped their land for the past year. There are others: the fact that more than half of their millet crop failed, or that 360 cows, sheep and goats died, or that several hundred villagers had to journey to nearby Guneil or to more distant Kano to earn their livelihood.

"If this continues, many more will have to leave," said Zara Audu, 25, the village's leader.

As if Nigeria did not have enough problems, it faces the likelihood of a second year of crippling drought. Foreign aid workers and diplomats say the situation calls for immediate steps that Nigeria's new military government, confronted with pressing economic and political problems, may not take.

"The government needs to mobilize its resources and start planning how it will get food up north," said a Western diplomat based in Kaduna, 200 miles (325 kilometers) south of Babbon-Sara.

"So far, there are indications that they're aware of the problem but no indication of what they intend to do about it."

A recent World Bank report, using data compiled throughout northern Nigeria, placed average rainfall last year in four key agricultural states at 54 percent of normal. Some states fared even worse. In northern Borno, on the edge of the Sahel, the southern border of the Sahara, rainfall was at its lowest level in 40 years.

The result was crop losses estimated at more than five million tons, half of the usual production of such staples as millet, sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts, corn and rice in five northern states. The losses ranged from 35 percent in Plateau state to 70 percent in Borno, with a cost amounting to more than \$2 billion. The drought has affected the food supply of an estimated 20 million rural inhabitants.

The drought has also reduced the supply of drinkable water, exposed the marginal soil surface to increased wind erosion and brush fires and killed several hundred thousand cows, sheep and goats.

But the statistics do not begin to reveal the dimensions of the problem for the villagers of Babbon-Sara.

Sara, a collection of nearly rowed thatched huts. They have farmed plots here for 55 years, and none of the elders say they can recall when times were this hard.

Hanami, a middle-aged farmer who has worked the land for more than 30 years, said that his entire early millet crop was wiped out and

that he had to borrow from relatives to feed his wife and eight children. Some of the children have been sick, and he believes the increasingly poor water from the village's two wells is partly to blame.

In times like these, one reason for large families becomes clear. Those villagers with enough grown children have at least the hope that one or two who have gone to urban areas will send home the money necessary to buy essentials. Otherwise, many more will have to take refuge in the cities this year, said Mr. Audu, the village leader.

The World Bank estimated that the government would have to supply the region with nearly two million tons of grain to make up the shortfall. Most of that would have to be imported, and Nigeria's trade deficit is already topsy.

The assembly decided to refer the problem to the rules committee and later to the political and legal committees which are expected to produce a resolution for debate Wednesday and a vote Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Reagan Runs Again

It sure could have been a yawn. Ronald Reagan announcing that he is running for president for the fourth time, yet he made good sport of it. It is easy to say no surprise, but plenty of people found plenty of signs pointing the other way. There was talk about Mrs. Reagan looking wan and eager to go home. People saw signs of indifference on a trip last June when Mr. Reagan, confused, read part of a speech twice. The president even bad people scrambling for his horoscope, which said darkly that for an Aquarius, Sunday was a time to sidestep a power struggle.

But, in truth, Mr. Reagan has been dropping broad hints for a long time. Last September he told a Republican meeting, "We can and will work together for victory." In October he authorized a re-election committee.

And last Wednesday, in his State of the Union message, the man who made 9,000 extemporaneous speeches in the conservative cause declared, "We cannot, must not and will not turn back. We will finish our job."

Mr. Reagan starts the campaign with strength beyond that of incumbency. A Republican senator, just back from touring his state, reports, "Almost everywhere, somebody was apt to get up and say, 'You know, I kinda like him.' Polls bear that out. Still, a year ago Mr. Reagan's standing had plummeted and he felt obliged personally to deny that his administration was in disarray.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Missiles Offshore

Let us contemplate the report that the Russians are now putting more missile-launching submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. It appears to be some part of their promised retaliation for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. Is it something other than one more increment of overkill? Should Americans be shivering? Does it matter at all?

In military significance, any extra Soviet subs are bound to be negligible. Moscow is already aiming at its targets with other weapons, including submarine-launched missiles. One starts a war by going for the enemy's jugular, his land-based missiles. Fortunately, Soviet submarine-launched missiles lack the accuracy needed to hit American land-based missiles in their silos. (Nor can the new American ground-launched cruise missiles and Pershing-2s in Western Europe hit Soviet land-based missiles in their silos.)

The new deployments indicate a common failure to reduce nuclear arsenals, and that has evident political consequences: It makes relations worse. But the deployments in themselves do not bring war closer, unless you accept the theory — we do not — that bad political relations make the crucial contribution to the danger of war. Soviet-American political relations were near a postwar peak of

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan, Viewed From London

The reaction of most Europeans, who have tended to regard Mr. Reagan as an exotic and not entirely sympathetic figure, will be incomprehensible. Although there is no shortage of grounds for criticizing Mr. Reagan, the fact which Europeans should appreciate is that the world today is just a little bit safer than it was three years ago. During Mr. Reagan's presidency, America has become militarily stronger, more confident of its role in the world and more consistent in its dealings with its superpower adversary. Europeans who squirm at the thought of the president's rather lurid rhetoric or who tremble at the first hint of Soviet displeasure are missing the point. For all his faults Mr. Reagan has made the remote possibility of nuclear war slightly more remote. This is reason enough for welcoming the possibility of his spending four more years in the White House.

—The Daily Telegraph.

The warm glow generated in the United States by President Reagan's State of the Union address shows up the major plus-points in the balance sheet of his presidency. But the "great communicator" he has an undeniable knack of carrying the bulk of the American people along with him as he "keeps faith with the mighty spirit of free people under God."

The unsophisticated style and homespun values which suffice this and other Reagan speeches may make some Europeans wince, but they plainly reflect real sentiments in the United States today, or at least in those western and southern parts of the country where economic dynamism is most evident. By emphasizing middle American values, President Reagan has been able to put the presidency more in control of the country after a Water-

gate-Ford-Carter phase when Europeans wondered whether America's presidential system of government was failing apart.

From seeming to be buried by Congress, today's president can loftily suggest that Republicans and Democrats come together and produce a bipartisan solution to the "Achilles' heel of the U.S. economic recovery" — the borrowed money on which it is partly built.

—The Financial Times.

The claims of one of the best recoveries in decades are stuff and nonsense. In the first year of the current recovery the American economy grew by a relatively modest 3.3 percent, against the 5- to 6-percent growth rate seen in the good years of the 1960s and 1970s. The signals from the December economic statistics suggest things have slowed down rather more rapidly than might have been expected. Several prominent economists are worrying about how long the recovery can be sustained.

—Alex Brummer in The Guardian.

The astonishing truth is that the youth of America — or a very large proportion — responds positively to Reagan, and the country is awash with patriotism of the most mushy and sentimental kind. Young people are waving flags, dressing up in camouflage clothes, joining the army in droves and cheering Reagan. A survey of college students shows 21 percent consider themselves "liberal," while the figure 10 years ago was 52 percent. Girls at Radcliffe now ogre boys in uniform.

America's oldest president, who has put through the most gigantic peacetime defense buildup in the country's history, has earned an amazing alliance with the nation's young warriors. It is strange, and a little disquieting.

—Peter McKay in The Mail on Sunday.

FROM OUR JAN. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: X-Ray Photography Now Safer
NEW YORK — At the recent meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society, the opinion was expressed that practically instantaneous photographs can now be taken by the X-rays without hurting either patient or physician. In view of the fact that ten well-known experts have met death through X-ray work, the new methods employed are studied with deep interest. The length of time required in making a negative has been reduced so greatly that it is now feasible to take an X-ray photograph in less than a second. When the process was first introduced several hours of exposure were necessary. Veterans of the early days of the Roentgen experiments were present at the meeting, and were easily recognizable by the black burns on the backs of their hands.

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Krugerrands
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Why?

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Lloyds Bank Completes Purchase Of SMH and Appoints New Managers

COLOGNE (Reuters) — Lloyds Bank has completed the purchase of various businesses of Schröder, Minchmeyer, Hengst & Co., a joint statement issued through the West German Banking Association said Monday.

Lloyds bought all the securities operations and portions of the credit portfolio of SMH, a private West German bank that was threatened with failure last year because of excessive and high-risk loans. A spokesman for the banking association said the new SMH will have assets of about 900 million Deutsche marks (\$319 million), against 2.2 billion DM in the old bank.

The new management of SMH consists of Paul Brown and John Hobley from Lloyds, and Jochen Neyenbar, Christoph von Hardenberg and Adolf Kraus, general managers of the old SMH. Four SMH partners were dismissed in November, after a group of West German banks put up 620 million DM to rescue the bank.

Toshiba Corp. Develops 256-K Chip

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Toshiba Corp. has developed what it claims to be the world's first 256-kilobit static RAM (random access memory) computer chip, the company said Monday.

Toshiba's managing director, Kazuo Otani, said the chip put Toshiba "at least six months ahead" of its competitors. He said samples of the new memory system will be shipped later this year with full production starting in 1985, turning out 50,000 units each month.

Mr. Otani said the chips will be used in word processors, typewriters, personal computers and display terminals. Their combination of low power consumption with high speed and good memory retention will make them particularly useful in portable personal computers, he said. (UPI, Reuters)

West Germany Orders Aral Shakeup

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — The West German cartel office said Monday it has forbidden Aral AG to continue in its present form and given its three major shareholders until May 1, 1985 to restructure the firm, which runs the largest chain of gas stations in West Germany.

The office based its decision on Aral's system of selling oil and diesel fuel at fixed prices which excludes competition among the three shareholders: Veba Oel AG, Mobil Oil AG and Wintershall AG. A cartel office spokesman said the office rejected a proposal to split up Aral's wholesale business because it would have left the company's network of fuel stations intact.

Aral and its three major shareholders said they would appeal the ruling. Formed in 1897 and operating as Aral since 1924, the chain runs 4,400 stations in West Germany and West Berlin, and another 2,000 in neighboring West European countries. (Reuters, AP)

Brazil Seen Needing \$4 Billion in '85

DAVOS, Switzerland (Combined Dispatches) — Brazil will probably need to borrow about \$4 billion from commercial banks in 1985, Brazil's finance minister, Ernesto Galvás, said Monday.

Brazil has just finished negotiating fresh bank loans of \$6.5 billion to cover its needs in 1984. Mr. Galvás said Brazil would stick to the guidelines set by the International Monetary Fund to recover from its debt crisis.

Speaking at the annual Davos Symposium of businessmen and politicians, Mr. Galvás said too much reliance is placed on action by debtor countries and not enough is being done to solve problems emanating from the industrialized countries such as high interest rates caused by large budget deficits. (AP, Reuters)

Continental Seeks to Void Union Pact

HOUSTON (UPI) — Continental Airlines, which has sought protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, asked a judge Monday to approve cancellation of union contracts it says are out of line with the marketplace.

Continental already has unilaterally voided the contracts but needs bankruptcy court approval to go forward with its reorganization.

In a separate action, it filed a \$250-million damage suit against the International Association of Machinists in Los Angeles, accusing its leaders of forging ballots to attain a strike vote majority last August.

U.S. Deficits Seen Remaining High

NEW YORK (Reuters) — U.S. budget deficits will not fall much below \$200 billion during the next several years, even if the U.S. economy remains strong, the Conference Board said Monday.

And the deficits "would probably rise to the \$275-billion to \$300-billion range in the event of an economic downturn," said Michael Levy, economic research director at the board, a nonprofit business research organization. Mr. Levy also said "tax increases prior to fiscal 1986 seem highly unlikely."

For the current fiscal year, the board projects federal spending of \$865 billion and receipts of \$675 billion, for a deficit of \$190 billion.

U.S. Profits Rose in Quarter, But Leveled From 3d Period

(Conf'd From First Business Page)

industry overcapacity. Union Carbide had a loss of \$111 million.

Peter E. Butler, an analyst with Paine Webber, Mitchell Hutchins, said low volume and prices were the chief problems. "It looks as if the industry will swing from loss to profit in the first quarter."

Airlines

Airlines did better in the quarter, but a few are still being buffeted by deregulation and keen competition in the Florida market.

Trans World and USAir reported sharply higher earnings, while UAL Inc. reported a 7.5-percent increase. Delta Air Lines earned \$40.7 million and People Express \$1.3 million after a loss in the 1982 final quarter. Eastern, which was profitable in the 1982 final quarter, reported a \$54.8-million loss.

"When the final results are in, the airlines will show a significant recovery over 1982," said Julius Maldutis, an analyst with Salomon Brothers. "Airlines were able to increase fares significantly as well as reduce the availability of discount fares."

Chemicals

Because chemicals are used in so many sectors of the economy, the industry usually prospers in a broad-based recovery, and most companies did much better. A few are still having problems, however.

Monsanto Co. had a 53.2-percent increase, and Celanese Corp. earned \$52 million after a loss a year earlier. But some chemical companies are still plagued by in-

Banks Urge France To Refinance Debts

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

DAVOS, Switzerland — Major European and U.S. banks are privately urging France to negotiate easier repayment terms for some of its huge foreign debt, now estimated at more than \$50 billion, according to banking sources.

These bankers, attending a large business conference here, say that repayment of much of the roughly \$25 billion that France's ruling Socialists have borrowed abroad in the past three years will start to fall due around 1988 and 1989.

To ease the heavy repayment burden, Western banks are encouraging the French government to refinance the debt, spreading payment of principal over a longer time. No firm agreement has been reached, but bankers say they expect the government to work out such a plan so the country will have greater economic freedom toward the end of the decade.

Many Western banks are eager to help France because they believe it is a good credit risk at a time when they are becoming more difficult to find. The banks would expect to earn fees for arranging the operation, increasing their French earnings at a time when France's economy and their business there is generally stagnant.

But bankers attending the annual meeting of the European Management Forum, a Geneva-based advisory body, say that the French government appears to have two objectives of its own in discussing a refinancing plan.

First, it is anxious to avoid giving the impression that France is unable to repay its debts and is being forced to seek easier payment terms, as Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and many other developing countries have done in recent months. At the opening of the meeting, the president of the World Bank, A.W. Clausen, said that more than 30 heavily indebted developing countries have rescheduled \$100 billion of foreign debts.

Any suggestion that France is joining the long list of overly indebted developing countries asking for easier treatment would be highly embarrassing for the Socialists, who are already under political attack for having borrowed so much abroad. As a result, the operation is being called a refinancing rather than a rescheduling, the term applied to Third World countries when they cannot meet their obligations.

Second, bankers say, the government has expressed the hope that an easing of its debt burden would improve the credit rating in New York of France's nationalized



Jacques Delors

banks. No French commercial bank now enjoys a triple-A rating by Standard & Poor's Corp.

Earlier this month, S&P downgraded Banque Nationale de Paris and Société Générale from triple-A to double-A. Last year, the third of France's "big three" nationalized banks, Crédit Lyonnais, was similarly downgraded.

As a result, the only French banks that still have triple-A ratings from S&P are the state-owned Cie Financière de Paribas, an investment bank, and Crédit Agricole, a farmers' cooperative bank.

The Socialist government borrowed heavily abroad during its first years in office to finance an expansionary economic policy. According to Finance Minister Jacques Delors, France's external debt stood at \$53 billion at the end of last year. That was 20 percent higher than the \$44.2 billion owed at the end of 1982 and 61 percent higher than December 1981.

Last month, Mr. Delors said France would continue to borrow abroad this year to meet repayment obligations. But in late 1985 or early 1986, he said, France hopes to start repaying debt from an international payments surplus from the Socialists' austere policy to increase exports while holding down imports.

Hanson Trust Acquires Stake in Powell Duffryn

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Hanson Trust PLC, the acquisitive industrial conglomerate, disclosed Monday that it holds 4.5 percent of Powell Duffryn PLC's shares.

The announcement set off speculation about the possibility of a takeover bid. Powell shares shot up 26 pence to 342 pence, giving the company a stock market value of about £134 million (\$188 million). Hanson noted that it has investment stakes in numerous companies and said it is keeping all options open.

Powell's interests include fuel distribution, construction services, chemical storage, shipping and engineering. The company was hit hard by the recession during the past three years, but analysts expect it to report pretax profit of about £17 million for the year ending March 31, up from £11.9 million a year before.

Analysts were puzzled about Hanson's motives. The company already is offering £212 million, or 145 pence, a share, for London Brick PLC, Britain's biggest brickmaker.

London Brick shares closed Monday at 163 pence, suggesting that Hanson would have to raise its bid to win control.

Some analysts speculated that Hanson, by demonstrating that it has other takeover options, is signaling unwillingness to raise its bid for London Brick. "If they don't

get their way, they might well withdraw," said Robert Haville of James Capel & Co.

Hanson's specialty is taking over sluggish companies in unexciting, low-technology industries, selling some of the assets and milking the remainder for high returns. Some analysts said Powell offers more scope than London Brick for such a strategy.

At any rate, Powell is involved in the sort of basic industries favored by Hanson.

"If you wanted to name a boring company, you could name Powell Duffryn, and people would yawn."

Hanson's interests include batteries, building materials, construction, textiles, meat processing, food services and footwear.

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January, 1984

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THE FRONT PAGE

International Herald Tribune

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sls. 100s High Low Close
12 Month Stock Div. Yld. PE Sls. 100s High Low Close
12 Month Stock Div. Yld. PE Sls. 100s High Low Close

(Continued from Page 10)

Symbol	Name	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	100s High	100s Low	Close	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	100s High	100s Low	Close
3974	TAXCO	3.05	7.5	51,521				48	374	40	+12.5	3.05	7.5	51,521				48	374	40	+12.5
2577	TECH	1.25	2.25	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5	1.25	2.25	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5
4444	TECH-C	1.42	2.2	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5	1.42	2.2	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5
4444	TECH-C	1.42	2.2	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5	1.42	2.2	10,125				142	425	450	+1.5
6254	TECH-ET	5.95	6.14	758				5264	564	569	+1.5	5.95	6.14	758				5264	564	569	+1.5
3206	TELE	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
174	TELE	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
1214	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
314	TELE-1	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5	2.05	2.15	22,552				205	195	205	+1.5
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SPORTS



The Associated Press
Billy Johnson of Atlanta is tackled by Denver's Randy Grisham, left, and Miami's Bob Laumhower during the NFL Pro Bowl game. Behind them is Doug Cosbie of Dallas.

Attempting to 'Salvage Something,' Theismann Leads a Pro Bowl Rout

By Gary Pomerantz
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — Joe Theismann, the Washington Redskins' quarterback, was cool and crafty as passed for 242 yards and three touchdowns while leading the National Football Conference to a 45-10 victory over the American Football Conference. It was the most-cited game in the history of the Pro Bowl, the National Football League's all-star game.

The AFC was never in the game Sunday. The NFC led, 17-3, at halftime. Theismann had completed 14 of 15 for 179 yards, with a 16-yard scoring pass to William Andrews, the Atlanta running back.

San Francisco's Joe Montana entered to throw a 2-yard scoring pass to Andrews after the AFC punter, Rich Camarillo of New England, was tackled on his 24 when he fumbled a perfect snap.

And when it was over, Theismann shrugged and said, "I had to salvage something."

He was referring, of course, to Washington's 38-9 loss to the Los Angeles Raiders a week earlier in the Super Bowl.

There were seven Redskins and eight Raiders playing in Sunday's game. Afterward, the Redskins' reactions were varied.

On one end of the spectrum, Mark Murphy, the free safety, acted and said in jest, "We taught the eight Raiders a lesson today, didn't we?"

On the other end was Dave Butz, the defensive tackle. Even though he had the flu, Butz had two of the NFC's eight quarterback completions, a Pro Bowl team record.

Asked why he didn't skip this

game because of his illness, Butz growled a little and said: "I waited 11 years to get here. I might never be back. That's why."

Then he got to the crux of the matter: "I think the Super Bowl is over. I wish all of you media people would stop going back to it. We can't relive it. It's over with. They won't be the better team."

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Asked why he didn't skip this

With Coach Taking Matters Seriously, NBA's Eastern Stars Win in Overtime

By Sam Goldfarb
New York Times Service

DENVER — All-star basketball games are usually fun. The players are loose and the coaches use few ifs, ands, or buts, that might take away from the usually spectacular one-on-one confrontations.

But on Sunday, K.C. Jones didn't follow the usual pattern as coach of the Eastern Conference all-stars.

Jones, the Boston Celtics' coach, attended the National Basketball Association's 34th All-Star Game as portantly as a regular-season game, and the result was a 154-145 overtime victory over the West.

It was the fifth straight victory for the East, and it didn't just happen. Jones made it happen with his grinning and calling of plays, his instant yelling of "help, help" in the bench to try to make his team play better defense against West's runners and gunners.

He also used some strategic subtractions in the third and fourth quarters to successfully blend his men in different combinations. "I just hate to lose," said Jones, who played nine seasons — eight of them in championship years — for Celtics.

Meanwhile, Frank Layden, the coach of the Utah Jazz and the West team, seemed to be enjoying an all-star experience more than his counterpart on the East team. He man worked his butt off," Layden said of Jones.

For all of Jones's intensity and energy, it did not weaken the one-on-one battles in a game that set records in several areas.

He 154 points by the East set a record, breaking by a point the record set in 1962 by the West team. A total of 299 points was also a record, bettering the 284 scored in 1962 game.

The third overtime game in NBA history produced a record assist by Earvin (Magic) Johnson, of the Los Angeles Lakers, before the record of 16 he established in the 1983 game on his home court. On Sunday, the 6-foot-

13 assists in the first half, also a record.

Isiah Thomas, the Detroit Pistons' point guard, who had 21 points, all after halftime, and 15 assists, had to go through two sets of ball-bouncing by the news media before he was named the game's most valuable player.

The collection of the votes began with about four minutes remaining

in regulation and the East ahead, 128-119. But when the West scored the last six points, including a bank shot by Johnson with 20 seconds left, to send the game into overtime at 133-132, a new vote was held.

Thomas beat out Julius Erving of the Philadelphia 76ers, who led all scorers with 34 points, in the first vote and won again the second vote. The Associated Press

Isiah Thomas of Detroit shows his jubilation after being named the most valuable player in the NBA All-Star Game.

Olympic Security: Yugoslavia Is Taking No Chances

By Richard Balmforth
Reuters

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A year ago, during a "pre-Olympic" athletic meet, two foreign tourists let off a firecracker in the lobby of Sarajevo's Bristol Hotel.

One of them, fearing injury, then fell to the ground, clutching a pistol.

Within seconds, several men who had been sitting in the lobby in civilian clothes were on their feet, and at least one of them had drawn a pistol.

The tourists' prank provoked little mirth among security officials. But it vividly illustrated the reflexes of the Yugoslav security forces, then, in effect, rehearsing for the 1984 Winter Olympics.

With the Games only a week away, a heavy security curtain is falling on Sarajevo.

Police carrying M-56 submachine guns are on patrol in the newly opened Olympic village. Metal detectors are being installed at all Olympic sites and major hotels.

On the outskirts of the city, mobile police patrols have tripled, and random checks on vehicles are increasing at night.

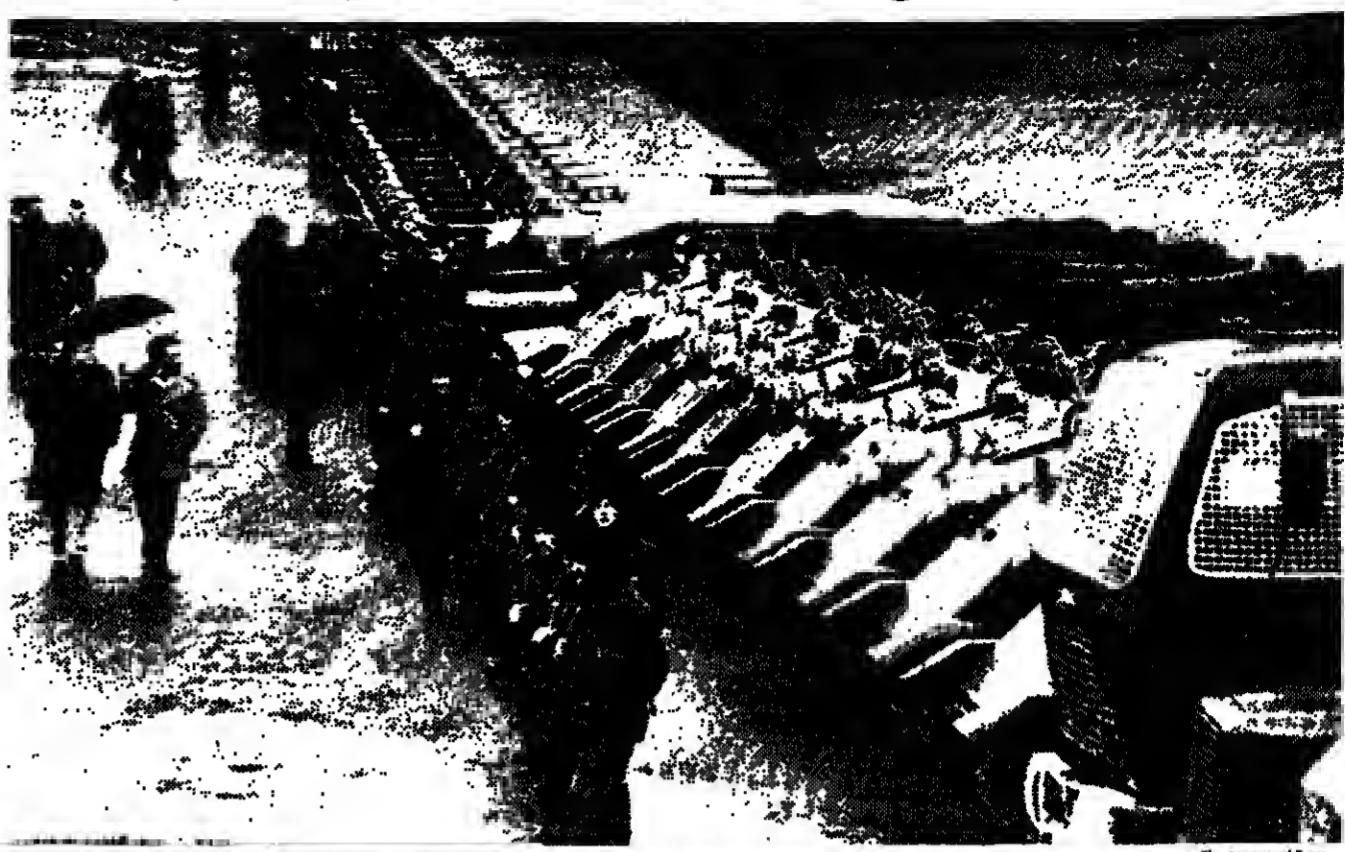
Ante Susic, president of the Sarajevo Olympic committee's executive council, said in a recent interview: "It is our job to ensure the security of all competitors, officials and visitors who attend the Games. We intend to do that."

But there is an increasing fear that too heavy a police presence could dull the glimmer of the Games.

The lessons of the 1972 Munich Olympics — when 11 members of the Israeli squad were murdered by Palestinian guerrillas — and security incidents at international sporting events since then have not been lost on the Yugoslavs.

Party for historical reasons, Yugoslavia is very security-conscious. The Turkish ambassador was assassinated in Belgrade last year, apparently by Armenian extremists, but there have been few other such terrorist attacks inside Yugoslavia.

Official will not go into detail on Olympic security arrangements, which they say will be handled by local civilian police. But Western Olympic attaches expect the state



The Associated Press
Yugoslav police outside Sarajevo's Kosevo Stadium during a rehearsal for the opening ceremonies of the Winter Games.

strong police presence could stifle the Olympic spirit.

During the "pre-Olympics" last year, competitors complained that the proximity of the security forces made them uneasy.

Susic, in an interview, acknowledged this problem. He said there would be tight security checks at all places where sports competitors would be.

"We are afraid some people may interpret that wrongly," he added. "For this we have to depend on the flexibility of our security officials. But this is a crazy world we live in, and the police have a job to do."

Some officials have suggested that the security authorities may manage to adopt a low-key profile, acceptable to competitors and foreign tourists.

But few people are expecting the authorities to take any chances.

security apparatus, the SDB, to seize on the Winter Games to embarrass the Yugoslav state.

The Yugoslavs perceive security threats from several directions. About 45 countries will be represented at the Games, many of them potential targets for terrorist attacks. However, few Middle Eastern countries will be represented.

Security must also be provided for visiting state representatives. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Britain's Princess Anne are expected to attend.

In recent months, authorities have warned the country of a threat to Yugoslavia's federal structure with countries with large Yugoslav émigré communities for discussions with security officials. Western diplomats say, One diplomatic source said: "Their antennae have been up inside and outside of the country for the last year."

But there is growing unease among Olympic officials that a

strong police presence could stifle the Olympic spirit.

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After 2 Years at Home, Swede Tries NHL Again

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — It was a long way back for the Philadelphia Flyers' Thomas Eriksson, not only in terms of travel from his native Sweden but also in overcoming the homesickness that plagued his first trial in the National Hockey League.

Eriksson, who helped lead Sweden to the bronze medal in the 1980 Winter Olympics, left the Flyers after a full season and the opening game of 1981-82 to return home, citing problems adjusting to a new country.

The Flyers' coach, Bob McCammon, didn't give up on Eriksson. After playing two seasons in Sweden, the 24-year-old defenceman signed a new contract last summer.

McCammon's persistence paid off. Eriksson's performance has surpassed the coach's expectations thus far.

After being benched early in the season, Eriksson has come on to lead the team's defensemen in scoring.

"I always thought he'd be a good National League defenceman, but it now looks like he has all the abilities to be a great one," McCammon said. "He knew he was a steady competitor, but I didn't think he'd turn out to be especially good on offense."

Eriksson said the adjustment this time was much easier. He cited maturity and plenty of support from the goalie, Pelle Lindbergh, his roommate, friend and teammate in the Olympics and on the Flyers.

"It's a totally different thing, no problem at all," he said. "Everything is easy, and the overall hockey is no problem. I'm older, and I think I'm a better hockey player now. Life off the ice is easier, too. Pelle takes good care of me."

CRUNCH — Real Cloutier of Buffalo crashes into the goalpost and the Pittsburgh goalie, Roberto Romano, in a National Hockey League game. Neither was hurt.

Costello Gains Super Lightweight Title

United Press International

BEAUMONT, Texas — Billy Costello won a thunderous left hook to wear down the champion, Bruce Curry, and scored a technical knockout in the 10th round Sunday to win the World Boxing Council super lightweight title.

Curry, making his third defense, was shaken in the scheduled 12-round match and never appeared ready to make a fight of it against the unbeaten Costello.

Costello weighed in at the 140-pound limit (63.5 kilograms). Curry, who weighed 139.5, fell to 34-8 with 17 knockouts.

Tied for third place at 273 were Craig Stadler, who had a final-round 7; Chip Beck, who shot a 70; and Dan Pohl and Don Pooley, both 68 Sunday.

At 274 were Doug Tewell (66), Peter Oosterhuis (66), Larry Mizell (67) and Andy Bean (72).

Payne Stewart, who led through the second and third rounds, had a 78 on Sunday, including 42 on the back nine, and finished at 279.

Top-20 Results

NEW YORK — Here are the top 20 scores in the Associated Press college basketball poll for last week:

1. North Carolina 17-0; 2. Wake Forest, 16-3; 3. Georgetown, 17-2; 4. Louisville, 16-2; 5. Duke, 16-1; 6. Boston College, 16-1; 7. UConn, 15-3; 8. Georgetown, 15-2; 9. Boston College, 15-2; 10. Kentucky, 15-2; 11. Georgetown, 14-3; 12. Michigan, 14-3; 13. Louisville, 13-4; 14. Louisville, 12-5; 15. Florida, 10-6; 16. Oklahoma State, 10-7; 17. Michigan, 10-8; 18. Michigan, 10-9; 19. Louisville, 10-10; 20. Michigan, 10-11; 21. Oklahoma, 10-12; 22. Michigan, 10-13; 23. Michigan, 10-14; 24. Michigan, 10-15; 25. Michigan, 10-16; 26. Michigan, 10-17; 27. Michigan, 10-18; 28. Michigan, 10-19; 29. Michigan, 10-20; 30. Michigan, 10-21.

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